HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1822. No. 139.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1822.

John Bruce vs. *Herndon Haralson jr.* } Original attachment. "Levied on one pair shovel and tongs, as pointed out by Mr. John Bruce, the plaintiff in this case."

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Herndon Haralson, is not an inhabitant of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for two months, that unless he appear at the next term of said court and plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Test, **John Taylor. *Clerk.***

Price adv. $3 50 35—2m

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, a negro man named *CÆSAR*, formerly the property of Mrs. Strudwick; he is about fifty-five years of age, six feet high, stout and well made; he is inclined to be bald on the head, and perhaps has lost some of his front teeth; he is humble and somewhat insinuating in his manners, and will no doubt endeavour to pass for a free man, and perhaps his papers to that effect. Cæsar's complexion is a dark mulatto. It is expected that he is in or near the vicinity of Hillsborough. Ten dollars reward will be given to any person who may apprehend and confine said negro in any jail in the state.

Geo. H. M'Millan.

South Washington, Aug. 19 33—5w

Printing neatly executed.
AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the large and convenient dwelling house and lot where he now lives, in the town of Hillsborough. The lot contains an acre of ground. The house contains eight rooms, well finished, with a large garret room; adjoining the house is a dining room, 30 by 16 feet, well finished. The other improvements on the lot are a kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, carriage house, &c. and a well of excellent water within a few feet of the kitchen door. It would form an eligible situation for a large family, or any person disposed to keep a private boarding house.

The terms will be accommodating. Any application by mail, for further and more particular information, will be attended to without delay.

John Witherspoon.

July 16 27—tf

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1822.

Andrew M'Broom vs. *Josiah W. Baldridge* } Original attachment, levied on the lands of the defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Josiah W Baldridge, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made three months successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said Josiah W. Baldridge be and appear at the next term of said Court to be held on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.

Test, **John Taylor, *Clerk***

Price adv $5 25. 34—3m

New-York Infirmary.
Gratuitous treatment of Cancers, Fistulas and Ulcers.

DR BEACH, successor to the late Doctor Ewid of New-Jersey, respectfully informs the public, that he will open on Thursday the 8th of August, an infirmary at No. 4 Chamber street, for the special treatment of cancers, fistulas, and ulcers. More than one thousand persons have been cured of these diseases in this city in the last three years, without surgical operations, by the same mode of treatment that will be pursued at this Infirmary.

It is opened exclusively for the benefit of the indigent, labouring under these distressing maladies. This class of the community are respectfully invited to call, and receive medicine and attendance, without money and without price.

N. B. The infirmary will be opened twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays, between the hours of twelve and one.

☞ Editors of newspapers throughout the union, are requested to give the above a few insertions. 34—

The Shorter Catechism,
for sale at this office, by the gross, dozen, or single.

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold, on Monday the 21st day of October next, at the court-house in Hillsborough, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon for the years 1819 and 1820, and cost of advertising, &c. to wit:

No. Acres.	Situation.	By whom given in.	For what year due.
100	Travis creek,	William Bailey,	1820
9[illegible]	Deep creek,	Samuel Beasley,	1820
66[illegible]	do.	Richard Browning,	1819 and 1820
10[illegible]	[illegible]den creek,	Jesse Bowers,	182[illegible]
6[illegible]	Haw river,	James Cook's heirs,	1820
100	Travis creek,	Frederick Levi, or Love,	1820
[illegible]	Stoney creek,	Elizabeth Lackey,	182[illegible]
10[illegible]	Travis creek,	Michael Lucy,	1819.
10[illegible]	[illegible] creek,	Alexander Melrose,	1820
1[illegible]	Travis creek,	James Pettegrew,	1819.
11	Adjoining Murray,	John Arnold,	1819.
58	do. do.	ditto	1820
50	do. Fausett,	William Bradford,	1819 and 1820
218	do. Wyatt,	ditto for Douglass's heirs,	1819 and 1820
109	do. Barnhill,	John Bowls,	1820
72½	do. Walker,	James Corbet,	1820
145	do. Ector,	John Daley, sen.	1820
100	do. Anderson,	John Freeman,	1820
150	do Gill,	Moses Falkner,	1820
60	do Ward,	Jacob Huggins,	1819 and 1820
75	do Walker,	Tapley Horne,	1820
300	do. Tate,	Archibald Hamilton,	1820
565	do. Wyatt,	Elizabeth King,	1820
64	do. Scott,	John Keeler,	1820
71	do. Tate,	Nathaniel Mann,	1820
20[illegible]	do. Cocklireec,	George Pendergrass,	1820
9¾	do. M'Cauley,	Robert Ray,	1820
100	do Stewart,	Bershaby Roberts,	1820
100	do. Whitehart,	John Rascoe,	1820
164	do. Cates,	Thomas Stephens,	1819
167	do. Forrest,	George Smith, by T. Lynch,	1820
33	do. Compton,	Sarah Smith,	1820
118	do. Wells,	Thomas Slade,	1820
100	do. White,	John Watson,	1820
150	do. Ward,	Willie Whitehart,	1819 and 1820
[illegible]1	do. Strudwick,	Kenith Anderson,	1820
114		Samuel Cole, adm on Dogherty's estate,	1819
66½		John Collins of Enoch,	1819
50	do. Person's heirs,	Mima Ellis,	1820
2[illegible]0		John Hall of Thomas,	1820
8[illegible]0	do. Nichols,	James Jackson, sen.	1819
750	do. do.	ditto,	1820
510	Waters of Hyco,	James Keeling, for father, self, and William,	1819 and 1820
165	Adjoining Strayhorn,	Elizabeth Scarlett,	1820
17[illegible]½	Waters of Eno,	Patsy Taylor,	1820
220	do. do.	William Chisselhall,	1820
10[illegible]	Little River,	William Carrington,	1820
100	Flat River,	Benjamin Carrington,	1820
274	Eno,	Jesse James,	1820
300	Little-river,	[illegible] Kinion,	1820
98	Flat river,	William M'Farlin,	1820
70	Little river,	Mary Scarlett (by Nancy),	1820
150	Eno,	Thomas Smith's heirs,	1820
250	Varnells Creek,	Francis Norman,	1819 and 1820
1032	Haw river & Rock creek,	John Sharp,	1819 and 1820
50	Watson's creek,	Jonathan Wanick,	1820
40	Travis creek,	Jacob Noah,	1819 and 1820

Thomas Clancy, *Late Sheriff*

August 26. 33—8w

Take this friendly notice.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber as administrator of William Walker, deceased, or for medical services, will call upon col. J. Allison, before the 25th of October next, if they wish to save cost, for after that date they must expect a hint from him, for which they will have to pay from forty cents to one dollar. Those having claims against said Walker must present them as the law directs, or this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.

J. A. Mebane.

Sept. 20. 37—4w

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at	$16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness,	40 00
Common ditto,	25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant,	85 00
Common ditto,	55 00
Breech Bands, by the pair,	8 50
Blind Bridles,	2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100—tf

D. HEARTT
Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled
THE
NORTH CAROLINA
Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hardest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary further to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

☞ *Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.*

Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the American Centinel.

TO MY BROTHER FARMERS.

I am sorry that there is so much need of the admonitions I am about to give. Depend on it you do not "*work it right,*" or you would make your farms and stocks twice as profitable as they now are. Many of you *farm too much.* You would find it much more profitable to farm twenty acres WELL, than forty by halves. The last season, I made ground produce at the rate of one hundred bushels of Indian corn to the acre. Is not this much better than a common crop of 30 or 40 bushels? You will most certainly say it is, and with the same breath ask how I manage to make it produce so plentifully? My ground being much infested with ground mice, or moles, and also overrun with grubs and other vermin, I put on, early in the month of March, about seven bushels of salt to the acre, which thoroughly destroys all kinds of vermin, being an excellent strong manure; early in April, I gave it a good coat of stable manure, and ploughed and worked the ground over and over until it became completely mellow; I then had every corn hole filled with hog manure, and after dropping my corn, (which had been previously soaked in warm water) I scattered a pint of lime over every hill, and then covered the whole with a little mellow earth. In about one week the corn began to come up plentifully, after which I nursed it well with the plough and hoe every other week for eight weeks, at which time it was as high as my head, and not a spire of it was destroyed either by the frost, grub or birds. My other things I nursed equally as well, and I have been amply paid for all my extra care and trouble, as I raised more than twice as much per acre as any of my neighbours, and did it in much less time. I mean I got all my harvesting done two or three weeks before many others. This is accomplished in a great measure by redeeming time; rising between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning; then if the day be very sultry and hot, I lie by from 12 to 3, and then I feel refreshed and able to go to work until quite dark—This I call "*working it right.*' Whereas, should I lay in bed until the sun be up and *shame me,* haunt the taverns at night, drink too much whiskey, but half manure, half plough, half plant, half nurse, half harvest, and do every thing else by halves, I surely should NOT '*work it right,*' nor get half a crop.

I shall now conclude, by giving you, for further consideration, a few excellent observations from a wiser head, perhaps, than my own, which I shall endeavor to improve for myself, and hope every brother farmer will do likewise, viz.

'I often say to myself, what a pity it is our farmers *do not work it right.* When I see a man turn his cattle into the road to run at large, and waste their dung, on a winter's day, I say this man *does not work it right.* Ten loads of manure, at least, is lost in a season, by this slovenly practice—and all for what? For nothing indeed but to ruin his farm.

So, when I see cattle late in the fall or early in the spring, in a meadow or mowing field, pouching the soil, and breaking the grass roots, I say to myself, this man *does not work it right.*

So when I see a barn yard, with a drain to it, I say the owner *does not work it right,* for how easy is it to make a yard hollow, or lowest in the middle, to receive the urine and all the wash of the sides, which will be thus kept dry for the cattle.

The wash and urine of the yard, mixed with any kind of earth or putrid straw, is excellent manure; yet how much do our farmers lose by neglecting these things;—in fact *they do not work it right.*

When I see a farmer, often going to the retailer's store, with a bottle or jug, lounging about a tavern, or wrangling about politics, or quarreling with, and defaming his neighbor's good name, I am certain such a man *does not work it right.*'

A PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.

CONVENTION.

State of North-Carolina, Wilkes County. }

Superior Court of Law—September Term, 1822.

The Grand Jury for the county of Wilkes are seriously impressed with the belief that a great portion of the good people of the state of North-Carolina labor under grievances and inconveniences, from very material defects in the constitution of said state. It will be recollected that this constitution was adopted in the year 1776; at a time when the people of the several states were in actual hostility with Great Britain, fighting for that independence they afterwards obtained, and which was confirmed by the treaty of peace of 1783.

This grand jury are far from wishing to throw any kind of blame upon the wise and patriotic men who formed the present constitution. It was, perhaps, the best that, under all the circumstances of the case, could then have been adopted. The presence of a powerful army in the country made it necessary that the legislature should meet frequently, in order to provide for the defence of the state, and to repair the injuries inflicted on our citizens and property by the British army, and by disaffected citizens in various parts of the state. This unsettled and disturbed state of the country required the constant and unremitted attention and vigilence of the state legislature; and, consequently, the constitution provides that the general assembly shall meet at least once in every year. But will any reasonable man now say, that in a time of profound peace and quietness, there is a necessity for an annual meeting of the legislature? more especially, as the defence of the country is confided to the general government.

This grand jury would beg leave to call the attention of the people of their county to the acts of the legislature passed for the last ten or fifteen years, and to point out a single act that required the immediate interposition of the legislative body. The act, commonly called the revenue law, to provide for the payment of the civil list, and contingent charges of government, has been passed almost in the same words for the last seven or eight years. It would, therefore, be productive of no inconvenience to enact it for two years, instead of one. And should the constitution provide for the meeting of the legislature only once in two years, the saving to the people would be about twenty thousand dollars a year. This, in the short space of ten years, under our present rate of taxation, would leave in the treasury the enormous sum of two hundred thousand dollars, subject to be laid out in great and useful purposes.

This grand jury consider the great number of members composing the legislature at present, as a serious evil, and causing a useless expense to the people; not only as regards the pay of so many, but the delay caused by the deliberations of so numerous a body contributes to lengthen out the session to twice the number of days necessary for transacting all the business which comes before them. Should the number be lessened one-third, we are of opinion the business would be equally as well done, and in a much shorter time; and the saving to the country would be at least ten thousand dollars annually.

The inequality of our representation in the legislature, is another grievance that calls loudly for reform. It is a fact, well known, that twenty-seven counties in the western part of the state contain a greater number of inhabitants than thirty-five counties in the middle and eastern part: Yet the twenty-seven counties in the west send only eighty-four members to the legislature, while the thirty-five counties in the east send one hundred and five members. As long as this inequality exists, the grand jury almost despair of receiving any aid from the legislature, in removing the above and many other grievances under which the good people of this state labor, which this grand jury forbear now to enumerate. They therefore highly approve the course pursued by the grand jury of Rowan, and recommend the plan suggested by them—which is, that the freemen of each county meet at the place of meeting in each captain's district, and choose one or more delegates; the delegates of each county so chosen, to meet at their respective court houses on some day to be fixed on, to appoint a committee for the purpose of opening a correspondence with like committees in other counties, in order

to state their grievances in such a manner as to bring about a convention, for the purpose of reforming the abuses under which we labour.

Believing, as we do, that it is useless to apply to the legislature on the subject, and that the foregoing is the best practicable method of obtaining redress of our grievances, the grand jury recommend to their fellow-citizens to meet at their respective muster grounds, on some day between this and the day of and make choice of delegates; and that the delegates so chosen, meet at the court-house in Wilksboro', on the day of to devise measures of relief as may be deemed most prudent and effectual.

EDMUND JONES, *Foreman*,

Hicks Combs,	John Kindell,
John M'Guerry,	William Judd,
Henry Hamby,	John Livingston,
Joseph Hays,	Abijah Fairchild,
William Demir,	Frederick Tizer,
Benjamin Walls,	Samuel Fyffe,
Benjamin Beach,	Meredith Thurmond,
Robert Sale,	Benjamin Lewis.
Ezekiel Brown,	

From the Christian Disciple.

INTEMPERANCE.

The measures which have been adopted to exert a moral influence in the suppression of intemperance, seem to have been too much directed towards those who are already intemperate, instead of the large class of those who are standing on the brink of the danger, and are about becoming its victims. It is seldom, very seldom indeed, that an intemperate man is reclaimed. It is only by the strong effort of a strong mind, under the influence of religious principle, that this can ever be effected. All the powers of persuasion and argument are spent upon him in vain. He is deaf alike to the voice of reason, of interest, of character, of religion; and no motives, whether founded upon a consideration of his temporal or eternal condition, have power to move. Our efforts should be directed towards those, in whom exists rather a propensity to the habit than the habit itself.—To all, in fact, who are accustomed to the regular use of ardent spirits, even if it be done with temperance and moderation; for all such are in danger, either in themselves, or those whom their example and practice may influence. The father may be moderate; but if the son, when a boy, is allowed to indulge even to that moderate extent, how shall he be sure that when a man he will not exceed it?—Is it not even probable that he will?

No man uses ardent spirit to support him in his daily labour with the expectation that he will be thereby induced to become intemperate.—There are few who would not, and could not refrain from it, from the very first, if they were convinced that this would be the consequence. Over the intermediate steps they pass blindly—they are only made sensible when past recovery. Intemperance actually formed, should then only be held up as the beacon to avoid, as the horrid consummation of unlimited indulgence. The voice of admonition should be raised—the warning finger pointed, at the first steps which are taken. In short, where there exists such a facility of attaining the means of indulgence, it seems that no middle course can be successful. We must teach, not alone that the intemperate use of ardent spirits is to be avoided, but that their use even in moderation is dangerous and pernicious. Our grand object should be a thorough one—to discourage and destroy they use in any shape or for any pretence. Let us endeavour to prevent drinking at all, not merely drinking to excess. There are, no doubt, many who are in no danger from a moderate indulgence; but there are too many others who cannot be moderate, to whom to taste is death; and for the sake of the weaker brother, we must endeavour to make the influence universal, that he may not suffer by the example of the stronger.

A table has been published in England of the comparative expense of maintaining the Clergy in different countries. For the United States the expense is estimated at 60,000*l.* for a million of hearers; France 35,000; Spain 100,000; Portugal 100,000; Italy 40,000; Austria 50,000; Switzerland 50,000; Prussia 50,000; German small States 60,000; Holland 80,000; Denmark 70,000; Sweden 70,000; Russia. Greeks, 15,000; Catholics and Lutherans 50,609; South America 30,000; England and Wales 1,266,000; Ireland 3,250,000.

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, September 25.

The packet ship Amity, Capt. Maxwell, arrived at this port last evening, in 38 days from Liverpool. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received a copious supply of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the evening of the 14th of August, and the latter to the 16th.

The most important intelligence furnished by this arrival, is the *death of the marquis of Londonderry*, (late lord Castlereagh) who committed suicide on the morning of the 12th of Aug. by opening an artery in his neck with a penknife. From the time this melancholy event was known until the sailing of the Amity, it entirely occupied the public attention, almost to the exclusion even of the royal visit to Scotland. *We* have given below an abstract of the coroner's inquest as we find it in the Liverpool Mercury. Had we given it at length, as it appeared in the London Courier of the 14th, it would have occupied almost the whole paper.

The insanity of his lordship when he committed the fatal deed, and for several days previously, is clearly established. Before his departure from London, he was observed to behave wildly at times, and was careless and even slovenly in his dress and appearance. And on his return to his house the Friday preceding his death, it was thought expedient to keep every instrument by which he could do violence to his person, out of his reach. The small pen knife, not more than an inch long, escaped attention. The king, previously to his departure, was the first to discover the change that had taken place, and to communicate the same to lord Liverpool. The king remarked in the last audience his lordship had with him, that his conversation was very incoherent; and his majesty immediately wrote to lord Liverpool about it. At the time of committing the act, his lordship was making active preparations for proceeding to the continent, in order to be present at the approaching congress. He had even appointed the next Thursday for his departure, and a steam-packet was engaged to convey himself and suite on that day to Calais.

The king of Persia, it is stated, has been recently converted to Christianity by the arguments of the celebrated missionary, Mr. Martin.—Such a conversion must have an important effect in spreading the lights of the Gospel through regions of darkness, ignorance, and idolatry.

Spain.—The accounts from Spain are very loose and contradictory. According to the English and French ministerial papers, insurrections are daily breaking out, and a speedy and terrible conflict is inevitable. But the papers more friendly to revolutions hold a different language. According to these, it would seem, that notwithstanding all the attempts of the enemies of the constitutional system to bring about a counter revolution, their affairs were settling down in apparent tranquility.

St. Petersburg, July 20

The regiments of the guards continue to arrive successively. At the end of the month they will be assembled for a grand review near Petersburg.

The Persian ambassador, Mizra Saleb, has arrived in the city.

The institutes of the Russian Law, published by command of the emperor, by the legislative committee, begin as follows:—

Sect 1. The Sovereign as Autocrat is the source of all political and civil power. The first principle which serves the Russian monarch as a guide in the exercise of this power is declared in the act of the holy alliance.

July 2

It is affirmed that his majesty the emperor will go next month to Warsaw to hold the Diet, and afterwards proceed to the congress. The secretaries of state, count Neselrode and count Capo d'Istria, are to attend the emperor.

Major general Curjew, son of the minister of finance, is appointed governor of Odessa.

Paris, Aug. 9.

The latest accounts from Vienna announce that the answer of the emperor Alexander, relative to the choice of the town in which the next Congress is to be holden, has not yet arrived.—It appears certain that his royal and imperial majesty will leave St. Petersburg on the day after the fete, for Vienna; after which it appears he intends proceeding to Rome, as he has written to prince Italinski, stating that he will occupy the palace of the Russian ambassador, (Palai Doria.)

The Spectateur Oriental, which has changed its tone, expressed itself as follows in the article "*Varieties.*"

"Nothing can equal the sensation produced in the minds of the Turks, by the catastrophe which has taken place at Scio, nothing can dissipate their astonishment; and we avow that this catastrophe is calculated to give a new turn to their ideas, and perhaps even to events." In another passage it is said—"The conduct of Leonidas did more among the ancient Greeks than the most brilliant victory have effected, for he re-inspired them with confidence, and elevated their minds to a height never before reached."

Certainly such language could hardly be expected from a Turkish writer, but this time the misfortune is too great to be concealed. According to the report of the Turks themselves, their fleet consisted of 55 sail before the disaster at Scio, and after it had been joined by the expedition which left Constantinople on the 4th of June. On the 7th of July there were only 35 vessels, consequently 20 were missing. It may be hoped that the terror which has seized the Turks will continue, and that Greece will be rescued.

Trieste, July 26.

Letters from Smyrna of the 6th July, inform us that the inhabitants of the villages near Mastic, in the island of Scio, have met with a terrible fate. The Turks overran the villages, and drowned, burnt, or led into slavery, nearly 30,000 people, men, women and children. On July 5th, the Asiatics conducted 780 young women, between the ages of 13 and 17, to Tchesme, and after having tied them to a string, led them to the market at Smyrna, or into the interior of Asia. An eye-witness asserts, that these young women were the ornaments of the island, and that many of them died on the road from want and vexation. Some children, of 7 years old, were also saved in order to be sold. Reports are again circulated of negociations between the Pacha of Egypt, and the leading men among the Greeks at Hydra and Spezzia. The news, however, wants confirmation.

London August 11.

Private letters have been received this morning from Malta, dated the 11th July, which state that an American ship had just arrived there from Napoli de Romania, bringing the information of the capitulation of this fortress, and adding, that by one of the articles, the Turkish garrison was to be transported in French and English vessels. At Constantinople, on receipt of the intelligence of the defeat of his fleet, the Grand Seignior, in order to preserve the inhabitants from perpetrating the crime of murder, collected some hundreds of Greeks, and had them publicly put to death.

Emigration.—About 20 men, (cotton weavers) and as many women and children, left Carlisle, and its vicinity, on Monday and Tuesday week, for the purpose of embarking at Dumfries for America.

Christian slaves were so plentiful at Constantinople, that a lad was sold for a bundle of vegetables!—The Greek population of Scio, last year 110,000 souls, is now reduced by the Turks to 20,000.

The Lincoln Mercury states, that "there never was known to be so much business doing in wool as at this time. [Aug. 4.] Lincolnshire is full of Yorkshire agents, seeking to make purchases. The price has in consequence advanced.

Two bills of indictment have been found against an iron-master in Stafford, for reducing artificers and workmen in the iron manufactures, to go to France.

On Thursday, a most extraordinary and singular accident happened in a court leading from Cranborne-street, Leicester square. A young girl was sitting in the second floor of a house in the court, at the window, with an infant of twelve months old in her arms, when it suddenly sprang from her arms into the court, and fell on a man who was eating oysters, which fortunately broke its fall, and the little infant dropped at his feet. It was almost instantaneously picked up and conveyed to a surgeon, who, on examining it, declared, to the delight and surprise of the mother, that the infant was not materially hurt: her feelings may be better conceived than described.

French Chamber of Deputies.

Extract from M. Montmorency's Speech to the Chamber of Deputies, July 24.

"GENTLEMEN—I yesterday received the treaty concluded between the King and the United States on the 24th ult. signed by Mr. Adams and M. Hyde de Neuville, the latter of whom I cannot name without expressing how much his country owes to him for his useful labors. This treaty, which for three years has been negociating, has been the object of great solicitude to me ever since my accession to the ministry, and I am doubly rejoiced, both at its conclusion, and that it should have been received while you were in session; but above all because of the complete re-establishment which it produces of the most perfectly good understanding between two countries united by so many recollections," &c.

This discourse was followed by universal manifestations of the most lively satisfaction. The treaty therefore, will without doubt, have been immediately ratified.

London, August 3.

We have received the Paris papers of Wednesday, last night by express.

The conduct of the French government, with respect to Spain, has been frequently alluded to in the course of the protracted discussions on the budget. In the sitting of the 30th July, on the proposition of 2,868,000 francs for the service of marches and transports, general Semele forcibly exposed the wickedness and the folly of the attempts against the liberties of their southern neighbor. Having proposed a reduction of 200,000 francs—

Fearing (said he) lest the expenses of the sanitary cordon should cover more extensive projects, and that it was intended to crush a people who have recovered their liberty and wish to live under a constitutional government—he added, gentlemen, may it not be asked, with what elements we should undertake this war?

If I except the Swiss, the army is national. Is it not composed of the children of France?—Does it not exist under the constitutional laws? And this is the army which it is wished to employ, without any legitimate motive, against a nation, essentially the friend of France by her geographical position, by her dynasty, by her institutions, and, finally, by the actual state of politics in Europe. [Agitation on the right.]

It is this army which they would order to go and kill the Spaniards, and be killed by them. [Renewed murmurs on the right.]

Many voices exclaim, it is the duty of soldiers to march wherever they are ordered.

Mr. Semele—And all this, because the Spaniards wish to enjoy the same advantages as ourselves. It is this national army which they wished to employ in the service of an ambitious oligarchy, which is as much the enemy of kings as of the people. No, gentlemen, such an enterprize is impossible. [Violent murmurs and increasing agitation.]

As we have seen at Berlin, in 1806, when some imprudent young officers engaged Prussia in a disastrous war, by insulting the French government, and provoking hostilities by such bravadoes, as that of sharpening their swords before the hotel of the ambassador of France; we may also have some imprudent young officers in our army, who are carried away by the hope of favour, and the desire of promotion. But the great majority of our officers and soldiers judge more wisely. All will fight bravely for the independence of France, to shake off a foreign yoke; if we are menaced, to secure a constitutional throne; but they will adhere to true glory and scorn to dye their hands in the blood of a people as brave as themselves, (murmurs!) a people great and generous; whom we have learned to esteem in the course of a long struggle, and who confine their ambition to the desire of living under the guarantee of the laws. [A number of voices, 'Order, order! you would dictate laws then to the army.']

Other voices—Is this the language of a military man, of a general who ought to give on example of discipline?

M. Semele concluded amidst loud murmurs. Happier than it was under more favorable circumstances, this army will never be induced to suppress the neighboring nations. You have a security, gentlemen, in the principles which animate that army, in the elements which compose it; and you have a still stronger security in the loyalty, the wisdom, and the prudence, of our monarch.

From the *Morning* Chronicle, August 6.

We received the Paris papers of Saturday, last night, by express.

It is said in the Constitutionnel, that the king of Prussia is expected shortly at Paris. The impression in France is, that the Austrians and Prussians will enter that country in considerable force, with the two fold object of acting against Spain, and securing the obedience of the French army. This design was alluded to by general Foy, in his animadversions on the eulogies on the holy alliance.

"The holy alliance (he said) has been mentioned. The holy alliance! We know it only by the taxes which it has imposed—by the calamities which it has inflicted on us. But if its soldiers appear again on the national territory—if we are menaced with a third occupation, all Frenchmen, whether military or not—[the whole left side rise, exclaiming 'all, all']—all France would rise and march united to exterminated them. [Loud applause on the left.]"

The Indicateur, of Bordeau, contains many letters from Madrid, of the date of the 22d of July. They all prove the state of the public spirit to be excellent. The events of the 7th have served only to give increased energy and activity to Spanish patriotism.

"It is possible, says our correspondent, that if the projects of the insurgents had not been defeated, foreign armies would have made a movement in advance; but what would have been the consequence? This army of 50 or 60,000 men could scarcely have occupied two provinces, and would have had to encounter an army entirely liberal, composed of 60,000 regulars, 80,000 militia, who would have been on foot in 20 days, and 100,000 national guards completely organized, without reckoning more than 300,000 guerillas, accustomed to military service. Every province, in the case of invasion, would form a separate government, as in 1808. Cadiz would be an impenetrable fortress, in which the king and the Cortes might be secure. Against such resources what could an army even of 200,000 men effect?"

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Constitution, dated

"Gibraltar Bay, Aug. 1, 1822.

"I wrote you in May from Leghorn; since which time we have been to Naples, Messina, up the Archipelago as far as Smyrna, &c.—When at Naples, I visited all the places worthy of note; and was much pleased; but had I been a classical scholar, I think it would have been difficult to have torn me away from Virgil's tomb, Baia, Pompeii, &c. I shall not attempt to give you a description of these places, because I know I should fail, but will refer you to Lady Morgan's Italy, a work, which, so far as my observations have gone, is more correct than any I have read. Eustace is more minute, and, probably, to the antiquarian, more interesting; but, as I have no pretensions that way, I was much more pleased with Lady Morgan's descriptions than his. Mount Vesuvius was very quiet, whilst we were at Naples, but we had a fine view of Stromboli on our passage to Messina, whose volcano was very active. We were becalmed and remained near it several nights, and could distinctly see the lava running down the mountain. We remained only a few days at Messina, and, of course, had not time to make excursions into the country, or to visit Mount Ætna; it threw out no flames, and the country around it appeared, at the distance we were from it, to be fertile and well cultivated.

"We stopped at the islands of Ipserva, Idera, and Milo, and got the most correct accounts from the Morea. Athens was taken by the Greeks about the 24th of June, and the whole of the Morea was in possession of the Greeks with the exception of Napoli di Romania, which was expected to fall every day when we left there (1st July) and perhaps a small fort on the Ionian Sea, Modon, I believe. The congress was sitting at Argos; and the arrangements made by them for carrying on the war, were judicious; but that great sinew of war was wanting (money,) and their operations of course must be limited. They are in want of arms and ammunition, and I fear, if it be true as is reported, that Russia will not go to war with the Porte, their dreams of liberty will be short-lived and illusive. What a pity that the christian nations will not unite and restore to them their liberty and country!

"We declined going to Athens in consequence of the report that symptoms of the plague had made its appearance. We were all very much disappointed, and a majority would gladly have risked catching the plague, to have had a view of the pains of Marathon. We had a distant view of the promontory of Sonium where Plato discoursed to his disciples; and the remains of the temple of Minerva. The same reasons deprived us of the pleasure of seeing Alexandria; and our cruise, from which we expected to have derived great satisfaction and improvement, has turned out rather barren."

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, October 9.

Ordination.—On the 29th ultimo, the Rev. Archibald D. Montgomery was ordained to the holy office of the gospel ministry, by the presbytery of Orange, and installed pastor of the congregations at Red House, Greer's, and Bethany, in Caswell county. The Rev. J. Witherspoon preached the ordination sermon, from Acts xx. 28. presided and gave the charge to the minister, and the Rev. Lemuel D. Hatch, the charge to the congregation.

The Synod of North-Carolina met in this place on Thursday last, and was

opened with a sermon by the moderator, the Rev. J. M. Wilson. Owing to the heavy rains which had fallen in the upper part of the state the week preceding, but fe[w of t]he western members were able to attend.

One of the most important measures adopted during this session of the Synod, was the formation of a society for the education of indigent and pious youth for the ministry of the gospel. The following gentlemen were appointed officers for the present year:

Rev. Joseph Caldwell, D. D. *President.*
John M. Wilson, *1st vice president.*
Robert H. Morrison, *2d do.*
Hon. Frederick Nash, *3d do.*
James Webb, M. D. *Treasurer.*
Rev. Shepard K. Kollock *Secretary.*
Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell,
Colvin M'Iver,
Jonathan O. Freeman,
Lemuel D. Hatch,
William Paisley,
W. M'Pheeters, D.D.
Elisha Mitchell,
} *Managers.*

The following is the constitution of the society:

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Education Society of North-Carolina.

Adopted by said Society at Hillsborough, October 5th, 1822

Article 1 This society shall be denominated THE EDUCATION SOCIETY OF NORTH CAROLINA, the sole object of which shall be, to aid indigent and pious young men in acquiring an education for the gospel ministry.

Art. 2 All persons subscribing and paying one dollar annually, or ten dollars at one time, shall be members of this society.

Art. 3. Persons paying, in the space of four years, twenty-five dollars, shall be honorary directors for life; persons paying fifty dollars, shall be honorary vice-presidents for life; and persons paying one hundred dollars, shall be honorary presidents for life.

Art. 4. No young man shall be patronised or assisted by this society, unless he produce satisfactory testimonials of hopeful piety and respectable talents.

Art. 5. If any person who has been assisted by this society, shall, through his own fault, fail to enter upon the gospel ministry, he shall be required, within a reasonable time, to refund the money expended in his education.

Art. 6. The business of this society shall be conducted by a board of directors, consisting of a president, three vice presidents, a treasurer, a secretary, and seven other members, five of whom shall constitute a quorum.

Art. 7. The board of directors shall make bye-laws for their own government, and fill up such vacancies as may occur in their own body during the recess of the society.

Art. 8. It shall be the duty of the board of directors to select suitable objects for the beneficence of the society; to place them at such schools and colleges as they may deem best calculated to fulfil the designs of the society; to receive subscriptions and donations, in money, or other articles needed by the students; and to keep a regular account of all their proceedings.

Art. 9. The board of directors shall meet by their own adjournments; and special meetings of the board may be called by the president, with the concurrence of any two of the members.

Art. 10. There shall be an annual meeting of the society during the sitting of the synod of North-Carolina, and at the same place; when the board of directors shall be chosen, the accounts presented, and the proceedings of the foregoing year reported.

Art. 11. At the general meetings of the society, and at the meetings of the board of directors, the president, or in his absence, the vice president first on the list, or in the absence of the president and all the vice presidents, such member as shall be appointed for the purpose, shall preside.

Art. 12. The board of directors shall have power to appoint three or more boards of agents in such parts of the country as they shall select; which boards shall have power to transact all such business relating to the concerns of the society as shall be put into their hands.

Art. 13. At the annual meeting of the society, such amendments to this constitution may be made, as the board of directors may recommend, and two thirds of the members present may approve.

It is stated that at the late meeting of the board of trustees of Princeton College, the Rev. Dr. Green tendered his resignation of the office of president of that institution—which was accepted; and that the board then unanimously resolved to offer the presidency to the Rev. Dr. Rice of Richmond, Va. formerly president of Hampden-Sydney College, in that state.

James E. Brice, esq. of Baltimore, has been appointed by the president, consular commercial agent for the United States, at Cape Haytien.

It is stated in the Washington City Gazette, that the navy department is in possession of sufficient evidence to establish the piratical character of the Pancheta, alias Palmyra, recently captured by the Grampus.

A gentleman who lately returned to Washington City from a tour in the western parts of Virginia and Maryland, represents that sickness prevails in those generally healthy regions to a degree unprecedented.

The excessiveness of the late drought is forcibly evinced by the fact related in a York (Penn.) paper, that the Big Conewago, a creek, which at low water presented a volume of water filling a channel from 20 to 120 feet wide, in which there was not to be seen a drop on the 13th of September, 1822.

Boston, (Mass) Sept. 21.

We understand the court of inquiry, which has been sitting for the last forty days, with uncommon patience and industry, examining into the official conduct of captain Hull, during the whole period of his command on this station, yesterday closed the examination of witnesses, after having had before them every individual who it was known could testify to any circumstance connected therewith.

The court adjourned from yesterday to Monday, 30th inst. when the whole evidence will be summed up, and the defence delivered in.—*We* hope whatever may be the result of this court, that all will be disposed to rest satisfied with its decision.

We learn, that the court of inquiry, ordered to examine into the complaint made by captain Biddle relative to the fitting out of the Macedonian, will convene on or about the first of October ensuing.

On Monday night last, Trask, who is confined in our jail, in a room alone, and with which there could be no communication, contrived by some means to break his hand-cuffs, and the iron collar* by which he was chained to the floor, into eight or ten pieces. The pieces bear no marks of any instrument, and to those who have examined them, it would appear that no human power could be equal to this violence. The feats of Baron Trenck appear like children's play to this of Trask.

He has not uttered a word since he committed the murderous attacks on Luegan and Newman.

*The collar was nearly an inch and a half wide, and a sixth of an inch thick, and was twisted like a riband.

From the Indiana Farmer.

Melancholy occurrence.—On the 5th ultimo, in Jackson county, a coroner's inquest was held on the body of Richard David, who was found dead in the woods.—The inquest, on examination, was of opinion that his death was occasioned by the bite of a rattle-snake which appeared upon his ancle —He was to have been married on the day following to Miss Catharine Chambers, of this county—and was in search of his horse to ride on the occasion, when he received the deadly blow.—No intelligence being had of him until the morning of the day on which he was to have been united to Miss Chambers—she made the necessary preparations—the marriage party was collected—and waiting in merry mood the approach of the expected bride groom, when they received the painful intelligence of his death.—The scene was then changed—and the intended bride, together with all who had assembled to witness their happy nuptials, repaired to his burial. The reader can imagine the feelings of those who witnessed this solemn scene, better than we can describe them. Instead of seeing him with mirth and festivity, joined in marriage—they saw him, cold and lifeless, conveyed to his grave. We received the above information from a respectable gentleman who was on the coroner's inquest.

Inhuman Piracy and Murder.—The Kingston (Jam.) Chronicle of Aug. 3, contains the affidavit of Hugh Hamilton, mate of the sloop Blessing, Wm. Smith, master, giving the following particulars of a piracy and murder committed by the crew of a piratical schooner with which they fell in about the beginning of July last.

"After bringing the sloop too, the privateer, or pirates' boat came alongside, and took out the captain and his son with all the crew, and carried them on board of the schooner, leaving the sloop in possession of his people; that he demanded of the captian his money or his life. The captain persisted that he had none, but proffered him the cargo, which consisted of 100 bbls. of flour, and 50 tierces of corn meal; that on the following day, not producing any money, a plank was run out in the starboard side of the schooner, upon which he made capt. S. walk, and that as he approached to the end, they tilted the plank, when he dropt into the sea, and there, when in the effort of swiming the captain called for his musket, and fired at him therewith, when he sunk and was seen no more! The rest of the crew were ironed below, with the exception of his son, a boy about 14, who witnessed the fate of his father. In the agony of tears and crying, the captain took the but-end of his musket and knocked the boy on the head, thereafter took him by the foot and hove him overboard; that on the day following this sad event, having previously taken out all the rigging, sails, &c. of the sloop, he set her on fire and burnt her: and on the same day, gave the crew, consisting of three others and he, this deponent, having stript us of every article but what we had on our backs, the jolly boat, with a bucket of water, and one biscuit each person, without compass, which we asked for but were refused, by his saying "he would sooner give *Hell!* to be off, or he would sink them." Thus we parted, and in the afternoon of the same day, was picked up by the schr. Mary Ann, belonging to Black River, and we were landed at Port Morant on the 18th July.

Intemperance.—**A farmer residing a short distance from the Harlæm Bridge, in New York, became intoxicated at a public house, quarrelled, and fought a battle. From thence he started to return home, but on the way accidentally fell from the wagon on his head, and instantly expired.**

Glorious times!—There are now confined in the "Common Jail" of this county—1 lawyer, 1 doctor, 1 singing master, 1 dancing master, 1 fencing master, 1 writing master, 1 brick layer, 1 stone cutter, 1 cotton spinner, 1 tailor, 1 tinker, 2 farmers, 9 shoemakers, no gamblers, dandies, sadiers, or tanners, (12 of whom are confined in three small apartments for the heaven daring crime of——DEBT!) besides about 25 or 30 others of different professions, strongly suspected of being in debt, who have the glorious and inestimable privilege of traversing about two and a half acres of this *mundane sphere!* Truly these are "piping times—our lot is cast in pleasant places." *Newark Eagle.*

From the New York Evening Post.

It appears from the Advocate of this morning that general La Fayette has lately written an affectionate letter to his old comrade in arms, col. Marinus Willet, whose name will always be remembered with enthusiasm by those fellow soldiers who yet survive, and be held in sacred remembrance by American posterity. He enjoyed the unlimited confidence and esteem of Washington, and was by him entrusted to conduct great and dangerous enterprizes against the Indians, from which he never once returned unsuccessful. Like the great capt. Churchhill of New England, in the war with king Philip, he was held by the savages to be a deity and invulnerable to bullets. The letter follows:

Paris, July 15, 1822.

My Dear Sir—I avail myself of a good opportunity to remind you of your old friend and fellow soldier, in whose heart, no time or distance can abate the patriotic remembrances and personal affections of our revolutionary times. We remain but too few survivors of that glorious epoch, in which the fate of two hemispheres has been decided. It is an additional monitor to think more of the ties of brotherly friendship which unite us. May it be in my power before I join our departed companions, to visit such of them as are still inhabitants of the United States, and to tell you personally, my dear Willet, how affectionately,

I am your sincere friend,

LA FAYETTE.

We have been requested by one of our subscribers to republish the following recipe for the Dysentery, which cured him after every thing else had failed. *Nat. Adv.*

Recipe for curing the Dysentery or summer complaint, in its mildest or worst stages.

Take two glasses sweet oil—two glasses W. I. molasses—two glasses W. I. rum—simmer them well together over a fire till it becomes the thickness of honey, so that the oil may not separate from the rest—*While* on the fire keep it well stirred, and when taken off continue the same till it is cold. Then the patient, if a grown person, should take a spoonful once an hour, till he finds the disease abating, then once in two hours, or as the judgment may suggest, until cured. Children to take it in like manner, in proportion to their ages. The person who hands this for publication, is moved by none other than a humane motive. He has experienced cures in his own family, and knows many others of the most desperate kind. It is a simple medicine, and not the least injurious to the most delicate constitution. Let those who may read this, cut it out of the paper and carefully preserve it. HUMANITAS

The aspect of the country now fast begins to wear the hue of autumn. The weather has become changeable; cold nights and cool mornings prevail. The beautiful green that so late adorned the foliage of the trees with the coverings of summer, are fast fading away, and the sear and yellow leaf now hangs reminding its brighter fellows of the approach of winter.—How like life is the changing of the seasons:—nay, every thing almost that hath existence in nature, beareth resemblance to the human voyage. Alas! the hand of death hath travelled since we saw the last descent of the year—many were the eyes that hailed the coming winter, that are now closed forever—many were the hearts that beat high, careless of departing summer, that felt the joys of spring no more. How fleeting, how transient is life! The pine of the wood grows up—it gains its strength, its beauty—the lightnings fall, and instantly it stands seared and scathed. But we must submit, for it is the will of Heaven. Then let us be resigned; and when the last bell tolls, when the hour hath come that must call us to the last dark home, let us be able to meet death with a pure conscience and a steady nerve. [*Rahway Museum.*

MARRIED,

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Samuel Paisley, Mr. THOMAS D. ARMSTRONG to Miss JANCY TATE, eldest daughter of Wm. Tate sen. all of this county.

On the 2d inst. by Catlet Campbell, esq. Dr. JOHN *McCAULEY* to *Miss MARY R* ELLIS.

On the 3d inst. by Gabriel B. Lea, esq. *Mr.* HARRISON TABORN to *Miss* SALLY JONES.

On the 1st inst. at the house of Robert Donnell, Guilford county, by the Rev. Eli Caruthers, JOHN W. CALDWELL, esq. of said county, to Miss MARGARET CABE, of Orange county.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
Obtober	2	65	70	71
	3	55	60	62
	4	61	71	73
	5	66	71	73
	6	66	71	73
	7	67	73	77
	8	67	75	77

JUST PUBLISHED,
and for sale at this Office, and the several stores in town,
HEARTT's
ALMANAC,
FOR
1823.
Oct. 9. 39—

HillsboroughMasonicLottery.

AGAIN on Wednesday the 18th ult. 500 numbers were drawn from the rich wheels of the Hillsborough Masonic Lottery, an official list of which will be given in the Recorder of the next week. The premium prize of

Five Hundred Dollars.

was awarded to No. 3584, agreeably to the scheme, that number being the last drawn.

The next drawing will take place on *Friday the 18th instant,* before which time all those persons wishing to purchase tickets would do well to call on the managers, or other persons holding tickets for sale, and do so, as they will rise to *six dollars* as soon as the wheels are opened on the morning of the next day's drawing.

The Managers.
October 9. 39—1w

CORN.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 100 barrels of corn. He will give two dollars and fifty cents per barrel in discount to those that are indebted to him.

He also wishes to purchase thirty bushels of good wheat.

J. S. Smith.
Hillsborough, October 7. 39—4w

STRAYED,

FROM Hillsborough on Thursday the 3d inst. a small roan mare, four or five years old, flax mane and tail, and a star in her forehead; tar has lately been spilt on her right side, and it is probable some yet remains. A reasonable compensation will be given to any person who will return said mare to the subscriber, or give information where she may be found.

Joseph Baker.
Hawfields, Oct. 7. 39—3w

LOST.

IN Hillsborough, on the evening of the 3d inst. a note of hand for sixteen dollars, drawn by *William* Leathers in favour of the subscriber. All persons are hereby forwarned trading for said note, and the said *William* Leathers from paying the same to any person but myself, as no transfer of the same has ever been made by me.

George Clinton.
Orange county, Oct. 4. 32—3w

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Chapel-Hill, N. C, October 1, 1822.

B
Daniel Boothe,
Samuel Brewer,
Christopher Barbee.
C
James Craig, sen
Rev. Joseph Caldwell, 2
John G. Chalmers, 2
D
Richard Davis.
E
Samuel Evans.
G
Samuel Garrard.
H
William G. Hill.
J
Lee Johnston.
K
B. Kittrell, esq.
L
Thomas Linch.
M
Jordan Meritt,
Wm. H. Meritt,
John Morgan,
Sarah & John Morgans
James Moore,
Abraham Murphey.
N
William Nichols.
O
George Oldham.
P
Chesley M Patterson.
R
James Reeves.
S
Frederick *B.* Sheppard.
T
John Tyler.
W
Polly G. Webb.

H. Thomson, *P. M.*
Chapel Hill, Oct. 2 39—

JUST RECEIVED, a supply of
Odd OVEN LIDS.
D. Yarbrough.
Oct. 2. 38—2w

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Hillsborough, N. C., Sept. 1, 1822.

A
Wm. Armstrong,
Col. Ashe,
George Anderson,
Thomas Armstrong.
B
Miss Sarah Bryan,
A. B. Bruce,
John Bruce,
Wm. H. Bowers,
George S Bettner,
Wm. Bradshaw,
Margaret J. Bigilow
George E. Badger,
Jehu Brown,
Wm. Brinkley,
Miss Feby Buttler,
Thomas Brooks,
Christopher Barbey,
Green Bowers,
Henry B Burger,
Gabriel Barbey.
C
Duncan Cameron,
Miss Eliza Cloud,
Ephraim Cook,
Thomas Clancy, 2
Wm Chanlee,
Wm. M Campbell,
Miss Chester,
John R. Cummings,
Clerk of the Superior Court,
Robert G Cumming,
Wm. C. Christmas
Solman Cates,
George Cack,
Margaret Cole,
John Carrington,
John Colwell,
John Courtney.
D
Post M. Dillardsville,
Wm. Dillard,
Zachariah Dickie,
Anderson Dunkin,
Willie *M* Dillard,
*M*athew Durham.
F
Richard Freeman,
Susannah Fausett,
John Flintum,
Rev. Frederick Fonville.
G
Calvin Graves,
Andrew Grey,
*M*aster R. Grove.
H
Robert Hastings,
James Hastings,
Lewis Hutcheons,
Harbert Hobbs,
Wm R. Herndon,
Thomas Hutcheons,
*M*organ Hart,
Thomas Holoway,
Betsey Hall,
marey Haleys.
J
Isaac Jackson,
George R. Jordan,
Stephen Justice,
Lucy Johnson,
Frederick Jones.
K
Armoz King,
John Karrenton,
Wm. Kell,
John Kelly.
L
John Lockhart.
M
Capt. John McKerall,
Alexander *M*orphis, 2
A. D. *M*urphey,
Col. Joseph *M*oore,
*W*m. or Jesse *M*illen,
Wm. *M*'Creight,
John *M*cDonald,
*W*inneyford M'Mullan,
Alfred Moore.
O
Green O'Daniel.
P
Samuel Peeler,
Rev. Samuel Paisley, 2
*W*m. Perry.
R
Aquilla Rhodes,
*W*illiam Revels, 2
James Rhodes,
Rev. *W*illis Reeves,
Anderson Rhodes,
*W*m. Roan,
Charles Roberts,
Mrs. Ray, widow,
Thos. Ruffin, esq.
Mrs. Thisbie J. Reeves.
S
*W*m Smith,
*W*m. Sparkman, esq.
Sheriff of Orange county, 2
Cannon H. Shipp,
Joseph Stubbins,
Joseph Scarlock, esq.
J. A. Sneed
Col. Herbert Sims,
Robert Shanklin,
John Y. Savage,
Federick Stovall.
T
Edward Turner,
*W*m. Turner,
John B. Thompson, 2
Jonathan Tripp,
Robert Thompson,
Francis Timberlake,
John Turner,
Enoch Thompson.
W
*W*m. *W*hyte,
Joseph *W*hite,
Joseph A. *W*oods,
*W*illie Wheeler,
David *W*illiams,
James *W*ilson, 3
Peter *W*illiams,
Benj. *W*ells,
Harrison J. *W*arren,
John *W*ilfong,
Henry *W*ilson.
Y
John Young.

R. L. Cook, *P. M.*
Oct. 1. 38—

NOTICE.

THAT on Friday the 11th of October next, will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, all my Lands, containing

Six or seven hundred Acres,

one wagon, one still, my stock of cows, hogs, sheep, deer, and geese, my crop of corn, fodder, and oats, household and kitchen furniture, and farming tools, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention. Fourteen months credit will be given the purchaser, by complying with the usual terms of sales.

James Farquhar.
Sept. 16. 36—3wp

Land for Sale.

WILL be sold that valuable plantation on Haw river, near Woody's ferry, whereon I now live, containing

Four hundred Acres,

on which are a Saw Mill and a pair of Wool-carding Machines, all in operation and in good order. Also one other tract of valuable land, near the above, on Maries' creek, containing

One hundred and fifty Acres.

Both tracts are well improved, and have good buildings thereon. All of which will be sold low, and on accommodating terms.

Nathaniel Newlin.
Orange county, 8th mo. 24th. 33—3wp

JOB PRINTING,
Executed at this office with neatness and despatch.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

THY WILL BE DONE.

When sorrow casts its shades around,
And pleasure seems our course to shun;
When nought but grief and care are found,
How sweet to say, "Thy will be done."

When sickness lends its pallid hue,
And every dream of bliss has flown;
When quickly from the fading view,
Recede the joys that once were known:

The soul resign'd will still rejoice,
Though life's last sand is nearly run;
With humble faith and trembling voice,
It whispers soft, "Thy will be done."

When call'd to mourn the early doom,
Of one affection held most dear;
While o'er the closing silent tomb,
The bleeding heart distills the tear;

Though love its tribute sad will pay,
And early streams of solace shun;
Still, still the humble soul will say,
In lowly dust, "Thy will be done."

Whate'er, O Lord, thou hast design'd
To bring my soul to thee in trust;
If mercies or afflictions, kind,
For all thy dealings, Lord, are just.

Take all—but grant in goodness free,
That love which ne'er thy stroke would shun;
Support this heart, and strengthen me
To say, in faith, "Thy will be done."

From the Halifax Compiler.

To a pretty, silly young Lady.

Why should so fair a form as thine,
Possess so weak a mind?
It is because the Power Divine,
To each one would be kind.

The peacock has its plumes to boast,
The nightingale its songs;
Of strength the lion has the most,
Speed to the horse belongs

'Twas thus our Maker did ordain
His blessings to dispense;
A share of *beauty* gave to Jane,
To others gave he *sense*. HONORIUS.

From "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life."

THE BAPTISM

It is a pleasant and impressive time, when at the close of divine service, in some small country church, there takes place the gentle stir and preparation for a baptism. A sudden air of cheerfulness spreads over the whole congregation, the more solemn expression of all countenances fades away, and it is at once felt, that a rite is about to be performed, which, although of a sacred and awful kind, is yet connected with a thousand delightful associations of purity, beauty and innocence. There is an eager bending of smiling faces over the humble galleries—an unconscious rising up in affectionate curiosity—and a slight murmuring sound in which is no violation of the Sabbath sanctity of God's house, when in the middle passage of the church the party of women is seen, matrons and maids, who bear in their bosoms or their arms, the helpless beings about to be made members of the christian communion.

There sit, all dressed becomingly in white, the fond and happy baptismal group. The babies have been intrusted for a precious hour, to the bosoms of young maidens, who tenderly fold them to their yearning hearts, and with endearments taught by nature, are stilling, not always successfully, their plaintive cries. Then the proud and delighted girls rise up, one after the other, in sight of the whole congregation, and hold up the infants, arrayed in neat caps and long flowing linen, into their fathers' hands. For the poorest of the poor, if he has a heart at all, will have his infant well dressed on such a day even although it should scant his meal for weeks to come, and force him to spare fuel to his winter fire.

And now the fathers are all standing below the pulpit with grave and thoughtful faces. Each has tenderly taken his infant into his toil hardened hands, and supports it in gentle and steadfast affection. They are all the children of poverty, and if they live, are destined to a life of toil. But now poverty puts on its most pleasing aspect, for it is beheld standing before the altar of religion with contentment and faith. This is a time, when the better and deeper nature of every man must rise up within him, and when he must feel, more especially, that he is a spiritual and immortal being, making covenant with God. He is about to take upon himself a holy charge, to promise to look after his child's immortal soul: and to keep its little feet from the paths of evil, and in those of innocence and peace. Such a thought elevates the lowest mind above itself—diffuses additional tenderness over the domestic relations; and makes them who hold up their infants to the baptismal font, better fathers, husbands, and sons, by the deeper insight which they then possess into their nature and their life.

The minister consecrates the water—and as it falls on his infant's face, the father feels the great oath in his soul. As the poor helpless creature is wailing in his arms, he thinks how needful indeed to human infancy is the love of Providence! When after delivering each his child into the arms of the smiling maiden from whom he had received it, he again takes his place for admonition and advice before the pulpit, his mind is well disposed to think on the perfect beauty of that religion, of whom the divine founder said, "suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

The rite of baptism had not thus been performed for several months in the kirk of Lanark. It was now the hottest time of persecution; and the inhabitants of that parish found other places in which to worship God and celebrate the ordinances of religion. It was now the Sabbath day—and a small congregation of about a hundred souls had met for divine service in a place of worship more magnificent than any temple which human hands had ever built to Deity. Here too, were three children about to be baptised—The congregation had not assembled to the toll of the bell—but each heart knew the hour and observed it, for there are a hundred sun dials, among the hills, woods, moors and fields, and the shepherd and the peasant see the hours passing by them in sunshine and shadow.

The church in which they were assembled was hewn by God's hand, out of the eternal rocks. A river rolled its way through a mighty chasm of cliffs, several hundred feet high, of which one side presented enormous masses, and the other corresponding recesses, as if the great stone girdle had been rent by a convulsion. The channel was overspread with prodigious fragments of rock or large stones, some of them smooth and bare, others containing soil and verdure in their rents and fissures, and here and there crowned with shrubs and trees. The eye could at once command a long stretching vista, seemingly closed and shut up at all extremities by the coalescing cliffs. This majestic reach of the river contained pools, streams, lushing shelves and water falls innumerable; and when the water was low, which it now was in the common drought, it was easy to walk upon this scene, with the calm blue sky overhead, an utter and sublime solitude. On looking up, the soul was bowed down by the feeling of that prodigious height of unscaleable and often overhanging cliff. Between the channel and the summit of the far extended precipices were perpetually flying rooks and wood pidgeons, and now and then a hawk, filling the profound abyss with their wild cawing, deep murmur or shrilly shriek.—Sometimes a heron would stand erect and still on some little stone-island, or rise up like a white cloud, along the black walls of the chasm and disappear. Winged creatures alone could inhabit this region. The fox and the wild cat chose accessible haunts. Yet here came the persecuted christians and worshipped God, whose hand hung over their heads those magnificent pillars and arches, scooped out those galleries from the solid rock, and laid at their feet the calm water in its transparent beauty, in which they could see themselves sitting in reflected groups with their bibles in their hands.

Here, upon a semicircular ledge of rocks, over a narrow chasm of which the tiny stream played in a murmuring waterfall, and divided the congregation into equal parts, sat about a hundred persons all devoutly listening to their minister, who stood before them on what might well be called a small natural pulpit of living stone. Up to it there led a short flight of steps, and over it waved the canopy of a tall graceful birch tree. This pulpit stood on the middle of the channel, directly facing that congregation, and separated from them by the clear deep sparkling pool into which the scarce heard water poured over blackened rock. The water, as it left the pool, separated into two streams, and flowed on each side of that altar, thus placing it in an island, whose large mossy stones were richly embowered under the golden blossoms and green tresses of the broom. Divine service was closed, and a row of maidens, all clothed in purest white, came gliding off from the congregation and crossing the stream on some stepping stones, arranged themselves at the foot of the pulpit with the infants about to be baptized. The fathers of the infants just as they had been in their own kirks, had been sitting there during worship, and now stood up before the minister. The baptismal water, taken from that pellucid pool, was lying consecrated in a small hollow of one of the upright stones that formed one side of the pillar of the pulpit, and the holy rite proceeded. Some of the younger ones in that semicircle kept gazing down into the pool, in which the whole scene was reflected, and now and then, in spite of the grave looks or admonishing whispers of their elders, letting a pebble fall into the water, that they might judge of its depth from the length of time that the clear air bells lay sparkling on the agitated surface. The rite was over, and the religious service of the day closed by a psalm. The mighty rocks hemmed in the holy sound, and sent it in a more compacted volume, clear, sweet and strong, up to Heaven. When the psalm ceased, an echo, like a spirit's voice, was heard dying away, high up among the magnificent architecture of the cliffs, and once more might be noticed in the silence, the reviving voice of the water fall.

Just then a stone fell from the top of the cliff into the pool, a loud voice was heard, and a plaid hung over on a shepherd's staff. Their watchful sentinel had descried danger, and this was the warning. Forthwith the congregation rose. There were paths, dangerous to unpractised feet, along the ledges of the rocks, leading up to several caves and places of concealment. The more active and young assisted the elder—more especially the old pastor, and the women with the infants; and many minutes had not elapsed, till not a living creature was visible in the channel of the stream, but all of them hidden, or nearly so, in the clefts and caverns.

The shepherd who had given the alarm had laid down again in his plaid instantly on the green sward on the summit of these precipices. A party of soldiers were immediately upon him, and demanded what signals he had been making, and to whom; when one of them looking over the edge of the cliff, exclaimed, "see, Humphrey, we have caught the whole tabernacle of the Lord in a net at last. There they are, praising God among the stones of the river Mouss. There are the Cartland Craigs. By my soul's salvation, a noble cathedral!!"—"Fling the lying sentinel over the cliffs. Here is a canting covenanter for you, deceiving honest soldiers on the very Sabbath day. Over with him, over with him—out of the gallery into the pit." But the shepherd had vanished like a shadow; and mixing with the tall green broom and bushes, was making his unseen way toward a wood. "Satan has saved his servant; but come, my lads, follow me—I know the way down into the bed of the stream—and the steps up to Wallace's cave. They are called the 'Kittle Nine Stanes.' The hunt's up—we'll be all in at the death. Halloo my boys—halloo!"

The soldiers dashed down a less precipitous part of the wooden banks, a little below the 'Craigs,' and hurried up the channel. But when they reached the altar where the old grey headed minister had been seen standing, and the rocks that had been covered with people, all was silent and solitary—not a creature to be seen.—"Here is a bible dropt by some of them," cried a soldier, and with his foot spun it into the pool. "A bonnet! a bonnet!" cried another—"now for the pretty sanctified face that rolled its demure eyes below it." But, after a few jests and oaths, the soldiers stood still, eyeing with a kind of mysterious dread the black and silent walls of the rock that hemmed them in, and hearing only the small noise of the stream that sent a profounder stillness through the heart of that majestic solitude. "Curse these cowardly covenanters—what, if they tumble down upon our heads pieces of rocks from their hiding places? Advance? or retreat? There was no reply. For a slight fear was upon every man; musket or bayonet could be of little use to men obliged to clamber up rocks, along slender paths, leading, they knew not where; and they were aware that armed men, now-a-days, worshipped God—men of iron hearts, who feared not the glitter of the soldier's arms—neither barrel nor bayonet—men of long stride, firm step, and broad breast, who, on the open field, would have overthrown the marshalled line, and gone first and foremost if a city had to be taken by storm.

As the soldiers were standing together irresolute, a noise came upon their ears like distant thunder, but even more appalling; and a slight current of air, as is propelled by it, past whispering along the sweet briers, and the broom, and the tresses of the birch trees. It came deepening and rolling, and roaring on, and the very Cartland Craigs shook to their foundation, as if an earth quake. "The Lord have mercy on us—what is this?" and down fell many of the miserable wretches on their knees, and some on their faces, upon the sharp pointed rocks. Now it was like the sound of many myriad chariots rolling on their iron axes down the stony channel of the torrent. The old grey haired minister issued from the mouth of Wallace's cave, and said with a loud voice, "The Lord God terrible reigneth." A water spout had burst up among the moorlands, and the river in its power was at hand. There it came—tumbling along into that long reach of cliffs; and in a moment filled it with one mass of waves. Huge agitated clouds of foam rode on the surface of a blood red torrent. An army must have been swept off by that flood.—The soldiers perished in a moment—but high up in the air, above the sweep of destruction, were the covenanters—men, women and children, uttering prayers to God, unheard by themselves in that raging thunder.

From the Washington Republican.

MR. PRINTER—The authenticity of the following communication may be confidently relied on by the public, as there are now alive those who heard the person that now furnishes it, narrate the facts contained therein, immediately after his return from Mount Vernon to the city of Annapolis, precisely as he is now about to state them. B. G.

Washington County, Sept. 5, 1822.

Whilst I was a student at law, in the city of Annapolis, and the late Mr John Parke Custis, was a pupil under the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, of the same place, by permission of his father-in-law, the then Col. George Washington, I accompanied young Custis to Mount Vernon, and passed the last week of the year (I think) 1772, and the first week of 1773 at said place. Lord Sterling and capt. Foye, the latter of whom was at that time private secretary to Lord Dunmore, the then governor of the *Ancient Dominion*. (Virginia was so called at that day.) being on the way from Williamsburg to the city of New York, stopped at Mount Vernon, and continued there during three days, the weather being very tempestuous and snowy. The last night that said characters were there, just after the cloth was removed from the supper table, a man of colour named Billy, col. Washington's favourite servant, who had been sent by his master to Alexandria for letters and newspapers, entered the supper room and delivered to his master a large bundle containing letters and newspapers. Col Washington, with a cast of his hand, placed the newspapers about mid way the supper table, around which there were then sitting a large company, Lord Sterling on the right, and captain Foye on the left hand of Mrs. Washington. When col. Washington so placed the papers, he requested that if they contained any important information, it might be read aloud to the company. It so happened that I laid my hand on an Eastern paper, which contained an article of intelligence to the following effect—"That a Yankee smuggler, being pursued by one of the king's vessels of war, (and I think she was called the Gaspee,) hugged the shore so closely that the former (the wind then blowing extremely hard,) missed stays, and ran plump ashore. The neighboring brother Jonathans quickly collected in great numbers, and the tide being at ebb, *they soon boarded and burned her*." I read said article aloud to the company, and was immediately requested by capt. Foye to pass the newspaper to him, who, when he had read the article, had the audacity to declare that "*The Yankees must be phlebotomised!*" and that *he*, yes, that *he*, "would engage, at the head of five thousand British regulars to march from Boston to Charleston, South Carolina, and put down all opposition to the revenue acts," that had then been recently passed by the British parliament for the purpose of raising a revenue in the British colonies. Col. Washington, at the close of this insulting declaration, instantly fixing his eyes on capt. Foye, observed—"I question not, sir, that you could march from Boston to Charleston, South Carolina, at the head of five thousand British regulars; but do you mean to say, Sir, that you could do so, as a friend, or as an enemy? If as the latter, and you will allow me a few weeks notice of your intention, I will engage to give you a handsome check with the Virginia riflemen alone." When col. Washington was uttering the words *with the Virginia riflemen alone*, he struck the table so violently with his clenched hand, that some wine glasses and a decanter near him with difficulty maintained their upright positions. Capt. Foye made no reply; but turned his face immediately towards Mrs. Washington, said a few words to her, looked very silly, and soon after requested to be showed to his chamber! Col. Washington appeared to be very much displeased. Not a word was said by any of the company, in reference to said article of intelligence, while they remained in the room, but when the Rev. Walter Magowan, who was one of the company, and who had resided some years before in the Mount Vernon family, as a private tutor to young Custis, had, with two other gentlemen and myself, arrived at our bed chamber, he remarked that during the whole time he had lived in col. Washington's family, he had never seen the master of Mount Vernon so displeased as he appeared to have been that evening with capt. Foye. I remained two or three days at Mount Vernon after Foye took his departure therefrom, and then returned to Annapolis. This occurrence took place some years (say four or five) before the commencement of hostilities, between a detachment of the British army and the Provincials, at Lexington, and is now communicated as strong proof that col. George Washington had determined, long before hostilities did so begin, to oppose force to a British army should such an attempt be made as the braggadocia Foye had the effrontery to say, in his presence and at his own table, he would carry into effect, at the head of 5000 British regulars.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

The circumference of this globe is computed to be 25,000 miles, and it revolves once on its axis in 24 hours; consequently every one spot on it is carried round 25,000 miles in that space of time—which is upwards of 1040 miles in an hour or 173 miles in one minute! Vast as this may seem, and in comparison of which the utmost degree of velocity which man has been able to produce by the most ingenious contrivances sinks almost into nothing; yet when put in competition with the amazing velocity of the earth in its orbit, this of its diurnal revolution on its axis, (though indeed astonishingly great) is comparatively trifling and insignificant.

The distance of the sun from the earth is 195,000,000 miles, which being the radius of the earth's orbit, we shall have its diameter 390,000,000 miles, and consequently the circumference 1225,000,000. Now as the earth revolves round the sun once in 365 days—it would travel round (dividing 1225,000,000 by 365) about 3,360,000 miles in one day, or 140,000 in an hour. By this calculation we shall find that the earth is whirled through the immense regions of space, at the amazing, the inconceivable velocity of 2330 miles in a single minute of time!

Astonishing as this fact is, yet when compared with those things which have come more immediately under our observation, it is by no means irreconcilable.—Those who know with what great rapidity the blood is driven from the heart to the extremities of the human system, and reflect that this rapidity is no greater than is actually necessary for the health and support of the body, may conceive with what velocity, such vast bodies as this and other surrounding worlds must be impelled in their course, in order that they, as the several and various members, which constitute the great system of Nature, may be kept in their respective spheres, in a state of health, regularity and order.—For as an ingenious poet expresses himself:

'Constant rotation of th' unwearied wheel,
That nature rides upon, maintains her health,
Her beauty, her fertility—She dreads
An instant's pause, and lives but while she moves.'

W. M.

The Pleasure of Pleasing.

To a man who possesses a good heart, there can be nothing more pleasing than the consciousness of giving pleasure to others. The luxury of doing good, is a most exquisite as well as a most innocent luxury to him whose feelings and affections are such as make a man capable of enjoying as well as bestowing happiness.

Those are most prone to speak ill of others, who rarely do well themselves.